

Mr. Lunnigan

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

Def. Doc. #1578

Excerpts from

the "SOVIET UNION YEAR-BOOK" (1943-1944)

Pages 169-170.

Five-Year Plan Period.

Beginning of the expansion of armaments

In order to cope with the ever changing international situation and in line with the Five-Year plan, Soviet Russia began to carry out the technical modernization of the Red Army and intensified, at the same time, the fortification of the boundary zones both on the east and the west such as the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea and the Murmansk Region, especially she paid close attention to strengthen the defenses of the Far Eastern coast, and thus she gradually expanded her military preparations. What importance did Soviet Russia attach to her military preparations during the period of 1928 to 1939 may be seen clearly from the following war expenditure, which is an index in the construction of her national defense:

Year	War Expenditure (Unit 100 million roubles)	Year	War Expenditure (Unit 100 million roubles)
1927	1.5	1934	50
1928	7.6	1935	82
1929	9.8	1936	148
1930	11.5	1937	175
1931	11.5	1938	232
1932	13.9	1939	408
1933	24		

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Very conspicuous increases can be seen from the above table.

The figures published by the Soviet authorities of the mechanization of the Red Army based upon the Industrial Plan during the period of 1930 to 1939 show the increase of an average horsepower per head in the Red Army to 3.07 H.P. in 1930; 7.74 H.P. in 1933 and 30 H.P. in 1939 respectively. Should these figures be true, it means that the mechanization was improved about ten times during the period of 1930 to 1939. The Soviet authorities also announced that, during the same period, the number of tanks was increased by 43 times; aeroplanes by 6.5 times; heavy guns, guns, and light guns, by about 7 times; light calibre anti-tank guns, by 70 times and machine guns by about 5.5 times.

It is further reported that the cultural standard of officers and men was improved considerably and the number of Communists and that of the member of Communist the Young Men's League were increased remarkably. The ratio of regular army men and militia men in 1935 was reversed in the composition of the Red Army; the former being 77% and the latter 23%.

During this period, on June 20th, 1934, the Revolutionary Military Council and the People's Commissar for the Army and Navy were abolished, the latter being renamed the People's Commissar for National Defense and became the actual supreme command of both the Red Army and the Red Navy. And on 22nd of November, 1934, the military Council was newly established as a consultative body of the People's Commissar for National Defense.

Military Strength of the Reds

(1927--1938)

Branch Year	Sharp shooters divisions	Cavalry divisions	Number of aeroplanes	Numner of tanks	Independent mechanized battalions
1927	70	10	1,200	180	--
1932	75	13	2,200	1,500	4
1935	85	20	4,000	4,000	10
1936	90	25	5,000	5,000	10
1937	100	30	5,500	6,700	30
1938	105	33	6,500	7,500	40

The Far Eastern Red Army.

The Sino-Soviet clash and the advance
of the Red Army towards east.

It was in 1922 that Soviet Russia came to exercise her power over the Far Eastern region. For several years after 1922, the construction policy of the Soviet Government was centered mainly in the European Russia, and the eastern boundary was quiet and only small local forces too insignificant as a national defense power were stationed at some strategic points with Vladivostok and Khabarovsk as the center.

However, in July, 1929, the Chinese authorities carried out a coup d'etat to take over the Chinese Eastern Railway and the diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and China were brought to a state of rupture as the result of which Soviet Russia rapidly intensified her military preparations in the Far East.

Upon receipt of the report of the dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway, the leaders of the Communist Party ordered Kuibuishev, then the Commander of the Siberian Military District, to concentrate the Red forces and, at the same time, they declared war upon China. The Red forces in these days were three infantry divisions and two cavalry brigades and were roughly equal to the Chinese forces. Thus, the Special Far Eastern Army was organized and Galon (Rullukhel) former military advisor to the Revolutionary Chinese National Government, was appointed the commander of the Army. In September 1929, the first fighting took place between the Chinese forces and the Kazakevitch Unit which was under the command of the Special Far Eastern Army. Soon after this, the Kazakevitch Unit was reenforced

by superior Red forces dispatched from Leningrad and gained a series of victories, and thus the military operations extended over such regions as the Maritime Province, Heilungchow and Lake Baikal.

Further, in the latter part of November, Bullukhel issued an order for a general attack, whereupon, the Red Army gradually subdued the Chinese forces and finally defeated them completely and dealt them a crushing blow at Djarainor in the neighborhood of Manchuli. Thus, they won a great victory with about 10,000 Chinese war prisoners and many booties. Under such circumstances, the peace treaty between Soviet Russia and China was concluded in the latter part of December of the same year.

The organization of the Special Far Eastern Army.

Since the incident above mentioned, the interest of Soviet Russia in the Far East was suddenly increased and, with an addition of one, division, the Far Eastern Army was organized. Further, after the Manchurian Incident, reinforcements were sent from Siberia and the European Russia, and thus the Army came to be composed of eight or nine infantry divisions, one cavalry division and one cavalry brigade with a total strength of about 110,000 to 120,000 troops.

Five-Year Plan Period.

As the 7th All Union Congress of Soviets, held in January 1935, the late Tkhachevsky stressed "the necessity for preparing a positive and independent operation on both eastern and western boundaries." This is the basis of his famous theory on the frontal and simultaneous operations on

~~eastward~~ west, which still survive even after his death. Thus, since 1935, the military strength in the Far East has markedly been reinforced and modernized according to the Five-Year Plan which was put in force on several occasions.

In spite of the conspiracy of the light leaders of the Red Army who were shot to death in June, 1937, and the consequent enforcement of strict military discipline, the Far Eastern Army, because of its special nature, was not regulated or reorganized so speedily as was witnessed in the case of other military districts. However, before the conspiracy of the Red Army was exposed, the Military Council was newly established in each military district as a counter-measure in the future, due to the result of which, the authority of the commander of the military district was considerably restricted.

The above decision was of course, immediately enforced upon the Far Eastern Army. The Far Eastern Red Army thus did farewell to the days when Bullukhel was its sole leader and came to be controlled by three heads; namely, Bullukhel; General Khakhaniyan, now member of the military Council and Lieutenant-General Waineros, Chief of the Political Affairs Board of the Army. Afterwards (during the one year from June, 1937, to June, 1938), the above named three heads seems to have been made victims of the enforcement of strict military discipline, because there is absolutely no news of them heard up to this moment.

With the outbreak of the Changkufeng Incident in the summer of 1938, the Far Eastern Red Army was divided into two parts about the middle of September, 1938, viz., the 1st Red Army (Vladivostok) and the 2nd Red Army.

(Khabaroysk). In 1939, the Nomonhan Incident broke out, and thus it became clear that the Far Eastern Red Army made an end of its defensive character and came to assume an offensive nature.

Also during 1939, it was named the Far Eastern Frontal Army and both the 1st and 2nd Red Armies were placed under its control. This situation has been prevailing up to the present moment.

After the outbreak of the Russo- German War in June 1941, the offensive character of the Far Eastern Frontal Army seemed somewhat declined, but there is no apparent change in its strength and the force is as great as ever.

Besides the above Army, there is the Za-Baikal Army Group in the eastern part of Soviet Russia (stationed at China).

Strength of the Far Eastern Red Army

Branch Year	Total strength	Sharp shooter division	Cavalry division	Number of aeroplanes	Number of tanks
Before Manch- urian Incident	50,000	4	--	150	30
1939	400,000	25	5	1,800	1,700
At the end of about 1941	about 800,000	30	12	2,200	2,100

Note;-- The above table was compiled according to the estimate of this publishing company. (T.N. Nisso Tsushinsha)

not used

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese by NISSO TSUSHIN-SHA, consisting of 1062 pages, entitled the "SOVIET UNION YEAR-BOOK" and issued on the 25th of October, 1943, is a book which I wrote and which I had printed and published .

certified at Tokyo,

on this 24th day of April, 1947

MIYASHITA, Kanichiro (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness:

MORIYAMA, Toshio

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Translation Certificate

I, Charlie S. Terry of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Date May 13 1947

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蘇聯邦年鑑（一九四三—一九四四年版）よりの抜萃
一六九頁—一七〇頁

五ヶ年計畫時代

軍擴の開始

ソ聯邦は急變する國際情勢に即應し、且五ヶ年計畫の波に乗つて、赤軍の技術的近代化を圖ると共に、西部、東部の兩國境地帶の要塞化を強化し、バルチック、黒海、ムルマンスク地方、特に極東沿岸の防備強化に細心の注意を拂ひ、遂次軍備を擴大して行つた。一九二八—三九年間にソ聯邦が如何に軍備に重點を置いたかは、先づ國防建設の指標たる軍事費に之を徴すれば明かである。

年次	軍事費（單位億留）
一九二七年	六、五
一九二八年	七、六
一九二九年	九、八
一九三〇年	一一、五

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一九三一年	一一、五
一九三二年	一三、九
一九三三年	二四、
一九三四年	五〇、
一九三五年	八二、
一九三六年	一四八、
一九三七年	一七五、
一九三八年	二三二、
一九三九年	四〇八、

以上の如く、非常に顯著な増大が見られる。一九三〇―一九三九年間、即ち産業計畫による赤軍の機械化をソ聯邦發表の數字に依つて示せば赤兵一人當りの平均馬力數は一九三〇年において三、〇七馬力、一九三三年において七、七四馬力、更に一九三九年においては三〇馬力に増大したと稱せられてゐる。若し此の數字が事實であつたならば一九三〇―一九三九年間にその機械化が約十倍に發展してゐることになる。又同

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年間に戦車数は四三倍、飛行機数は六・五倍、重砲、中砲、輕砲は約七倍、小口径對戦車砲は七〇倍、機關銃は約五・五倍に發展したと稱してゐる。

更に將兵の文化水準の向上、黨員並に共青同盟員の數は著しく増大したと言はれて居り、且其の編成上に於ける基幹兵と民兵の比率は一九三五年には基幹兵七七%、民兵二三%と逆轉するに至つた。

此の間、一九三四年六月二十日革命軍事會議及陸海軍人民委員部が廢止されて、陸海軍人民委員部は國防人民委員部と改稱され、赤軍並に赤色海軍の實際的統帥機關となつた。又一九三四年十一月二十二日には國防人民委員の諮問に應ずる爲、軍事會議が新設された。

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一九二七—一九三八年間兵力增加表

年次別	兵科	狙擊	騎兵	飛行	戰車	獨機大
一九二七	七〇	一〇	一、二〇〇	一八〇	一	隊
一九三二	七五	一三	二、二〇〇	一、五〇〇	四	
一九三五	八五	二〇	四、〇〇〇	四、〇〇〇	一〇	
一九三六	九〇	二五	五、〇〇〇	五、〇〇〇	一〇	
一九三七	一〇〇	三〇	五、五〇〇	六、七〇〇	三〇	
一九三八	一〇五	三三	六、五〇〇	七、五〇〇	四〇	

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蘇聯邦年鑑（一九四三—一九四四年版）よりの抜萃

一七六頁—一七七頁

東ソ軍

露支衝突と赤軍東方進出

極東地方にソ聯邦政權の威令が及んだのは一九二二年のことであるが、それから五、六ヶ年の間はソ聯邦政府の建設方針が主として歐露に集中され、又東方國境は平穩で極東には單にウラヂオ、ハバロフスクを中心とする要衝に地方的な軍隊が僅かに駐屯してゐたに止まり、國防力としては些細なものであつた。

しかるに一九二九年七月に至り、支那官憲が北滿鐵道奪取のクーデタを起し、ソ支國交が斷交狀態となりソ聯邦の極東兵備は急速に擴大された。即ち北鐵紛争の報に接した黨首腦部は當時のシベリヤ軍管區司令官クイヴィシエフに命じて赤軍の集中をなさしめると共に對支宣戰を布告した。當時の赤軍兵力は歩兵三ヶ師團、騎兵二ヶ師團であつて略々支那軍と匹敵したものであつた。斯くて特別極東軍が新設され

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支那國民革命軍事顧問であつたガロン（ブリュッヘル）が司令官に任命され、九月に入り特別極東軍庫下のカザクウィチ部隊と支那軍との間に最初の戦闘が行はれ、やがてレニングラードよりの優秀赤軍部隊等の來援があり、連戦、連勝、遂に沿海州、黒龍州、バイカル湖一帯に軍勢が擴大され、更に十一月下旬に至りブリュッヘルの總攻撃令が發せられ逐次支那軍を制壓して滿洲里附近のジャライノールに於て徹底的に撃破し、殲滅的打撃を與へ支那兵の捕虜約一萬、其の他多數の齒獲品を得て大勝を博した。斯くて十二月下旬にソ支講和條約の締結を見るに至つた。

極東特別軍の成立

同事件以來ソ聯邦の極東に對する關心俄かに昂り、間もなく一ヶ師團の増加をなし、茲に極東軍が編成された。更に滿洲事變後にはシベリヤ並に歐露から兵力が増派せられ其の兵力も歩兵八乃至九ヶ師團、騎兵一ヶ師團と一ヶ旅團を算するに至り、其の總兵力は約十一、二萬に達したものの如くである。

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五ヶ年計畫時代

會つて故トハチエフスキーは一九三五年一月の第七回全聯邦ソヴェト大會ノ席上に於て「東西兩國境に確實なる獨立作戰の準備が必要である」と強調した。これ即ち彼の有名な東西兩正面同時作戰論の基調であるが、彼の死後尙この作戰論は持續してゐる。かくて一九三五年以來極東に於ける兵力は極めて活潑に増加され、數次の五ヶ年計畫と共に近代化されるに至つた。

一九三七年六月に銃殺された赤軍八巨星陰謀事件並に其後の肅軍工作は極東軍の特殊性に鑑み、他の軍管區の如く急速な肅軍若しくは再編制は斷行されなかつた。然し赤軍陰謀事件摘發前に、その後の一對策として、各軍管區に軍事會議が新設され、軍管區司令官の權限は著しく制限された。

その決定は勿論極東軍にも直ちに實行された。斯くて極東赤軍はブリュッヘル中心時代を過ぎ、ブリュッヘル、新軍事會議員ハハニヤン大將、軍政治部長ワイネロス中將の三頭制となつた。後（一九三七年六

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月から三八年六月に至る一ケ年間）に上記三名共肅清の槍玉に上げられたるものか今日に至るも其の消息は杳として不明である。

一九三八年夏の張鼓峰事件を契機として、同年九月中旬、極東赤軍は第一赤旗軍（所在地浦鹽市）第二赤旗軍（所在地ハ、ロフスク市）に分割された。其後一九三九年にはノモンハン事件が勃發し、茲に極東赤軍は防禦軍的性質を一掃し、攻撃的性格に移行して來たことが明かになつた。更に同年には極東正面軍の名が稱用せられ第一、第二兩赤旗軍がこのもとに統轄されることになり今日に及んでゐる。

一九四一年六月獨ソ開戦を機として、極東正面軍の攻撃性は一衰退したかにみえるが、然し其の兵力數は一向變化なく尙尙大なるものである。尙東ソには此の外、ザバイカル方面軍（所在地チタ市）がある。

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極東赤軍兵力趨勢表

年次	種類	總兵力	狙撃師團	騎兵師團	飛行機	戰車
滿洲事變前		五萬	四	一	一五〇機	三〇台
一九三七年		四〇萬	二五	五	一八〇〇〃	一七〇〇台
一九四一年末		約八〇萬	三〇	一二	一二二〇〇〃	二二〇〇〇台

註 本表は本社推定に依る

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文書成立ニ關スル證明書

本書ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニテ書カレ一〇六二頁ヨリ成ル日蘇通信社著蘇聯邦年鑑ト題スル昭和十八年十月二十五日發行ノ書籍ハ自分ノ著作シ印刷ヲシテ發行セシメタル書籍ノ一ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年四月二十四日 於東京

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